

FARMER'S COLUMN

space below this heading is for the exclusive use of our farmer subscribers, and is for the sale of stock, grain and such things on farm as the farmer cannot afford to advertise. No notice will be accepted over four lines, and will be only in two issues of the Record, free of charge.

Mr. J. I. Crawford, of Mt. Hebron, sold two steers to Mr. Joe Pope at 4c per lb.

Mr. J. C. Williams of Bryantsville sold his carriage horse to Dr. Hitt of Danville for \$300.

H. N. Rankin, of Carlisle, the well known buyer of suckling mules, sold two that were sixty days old and weighed 322 lbs. The best one was 123 hands high. One sold for \$190 and the other for 210. This is said to be the record prices for weanling mules.

W. C. Daniel has sold to W. H. Whaley, Jr., a bunch of 269 lambs, 100 head for June delivery at 6-1-4 cents per pound and remainder to be delivered about July 15 at 5-1-4 cents per pound. The Baldwin Packing Company purchased 60 head of fat hogs at 5-1-4 cents for immediate delivery.

Probably the largest cargo of mules ever shipped from the United States left San Francisco this month. Fourteen hundred mules were put aboard the steamer in specially built stalls. They were consigned to the Colonial Sugar Company of the Fiji Islands, which are directly east of Australia.

G. M. Lyons and F. L. Clark, of Valley View, have traded to Indiana parties 136 acres of land in Garrard county, near Bryantsville, at a valuation of \$11,000 and some real estate and a stock of goods in Valley View, valued at \$7,500, for a farm of 550 acres near Paris, Ind. This land is traded on a basis of \$60 per acre, and includes 150 acres of timber. —Jesse mine Journal.

Mr. Edmund Miller, of Salvisa, lost three 1,200-pound steers, two milch cows and a fine bull this week as a result of the cattle having eaten a quantity of paris green. Mr. Miller had placed a paper bag of paris green in the tobacco barn last fall and thought it was out of reach of his stock, but the cattle in unaccountable way got the door open and eat the poison.

PAINT LICK.

Mr. James Hammock is very ill at this writing.

Miss Maddell King is visiting relatives at Nicholasville.

Cow Peas and Millet seed for sale. Hudson & Hughes. Phone 26.

Miss Totten of Stanford is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Mason Pullins.

Miss Mattie Wyle has returned from Texas where she spent the winter.

Miss Agnes Moore of Wallaceton is visiting her cousin Miss Agnes Henderson.

Messrs I. C. Rucker and Walter Henry are in Crystal City Texas on a business trip.

Miss Emma Barchell is the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur Bottner at Junction City.

Mr. E. C. McWhorter has returned home after an extended trip to Texas and Hot Springs.

Mr. R. G. Woods of Kenross Iowa has returned to his home after a short visit to his father.

Dr's W. L. Carman and H. J. Patrick attended the annual fish fry given at Lake Reba Richmond by the Madison County medical association.

TOO MUCH LOVE

Too much love for fun, frolic and rich food causes stomach, liver, kidney and nervous troubles. Other remedies help you but DENN'S SURE, SAFE AND SPEEDY cures you. Our discoverer, ten years a miserable sufferer with the above troubles, and RHEUMATISM for years, was cured in one week. To prove our remedy, while they last, regular size bottles only 25c at..... Stormes Drug Store.

Clinton B. Bastin, Photographer.

Kodak finishing. Bromide Enlargements. Studio at Telephone Office.

BRYANTSVILLE

T. J. Price of Lancaster is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Burdette. Cow Peas and Millet seed for sale. Hudson & Hughes. Phone 26.

Miss Louise Nevius of Danville is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Bryant.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Dunn of Lexington were over last week visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams visited relatives at Burgin Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McBeath of Boyle have been visiting Mrs. Dave Rankin.

Mrs. T. E. Adams has returned home after a very pleasant visit to Sharpsburg.

Mrs. Walker Burnside and baby of Richmond are visiting Mr. B. F. Patton and family.

Mrs. R. A. McGrath and children of Greenville South Carolina are visiting Mrs. Mackie McGrath.

Miss Susie Buford of Nicholasville has been the guest of Mrs. J. H. Dean and Mrs. Charley Dean.

Mrs. U. J. Logan has returned home from Lexington where she visited her daughter Mrs. U. T. Woolfork.

The farmers of this community are quite busy getting their wheat cut and since the rain Sunday night every body is trying to finish setting tobacco.

Dr. J. G. Carpenter of Stanford will lecture at the Methodist church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock subject, "Tuberculosis" every one is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Eliza H. Ballard and Miss Mayme Ballard attended the linen shower given by Mrs. R. M. Sparks and Mrs. Marshall Gurrant at Nicholasville Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Sallie Marrs sparks, whose marriage to Mr. J. Hogan Ballard will be celebrated next Wednesday.

Miss Mayme Lee Ballard entertained a few friends very informally Friday evening at "Five Hundred" in honor of Miss Reed of Cal., the guest of the Misses Jenkins. Those present were Misses Lila Reed, Anna Kay and Margaret Jenkins and Katie Patton Messrs Will Jenkins, Oscar Patton, Price McGrath, W. C. Rose and Dr. Sam Rose. Misses Anna Kay and Margaret Jenkins entertained a few friends very delightfully last Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 in honor of their guest Miss Lila Reed of California. A feature of the afternoon was the contest "Dress-making Addicts." Mrs. C. C. Cable was awarded the prize a pair of silver scissors for the most correct answers while the consolation a paper of needles was given Miss Mary Chesnut.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1911 as far as reported:

Madisonville, July 18-5 days.
Henderson, July 25-5 days.
Georgetown, July 25-5 days.
LANCASTER, JULY 26-27-28 3 days.
Providence, August 1-5 days.
Danville, August 3-3 days.
Berea, August 3-3 days.
Versailles, August 2-3 days.
Lexington, August 7-6 days.
Uniontown, August 8-5 days.
Taylorsville, August 8-4 days.
Elizabethtown, August 9-4 days.
Vanceburg, August 9-4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 15-4 days.
Leitchfield, August 15-4 days.
Burkeville, August 15-4 days.
Broadhead, August 16-3 days.
Fern Creek, August 16-4 days.
Columbia, August 22-4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 22-4 days.
London, August 22-4 days.
Hardinsburg, August 22-3 days.
Shelbyville, August 22-4 days.
Liberty, August 23-3 days.
Germanstown, August 24-3 days.
Nicholasville, August 29-3 days.
Frankfort, August 29-4 days.
Fulton, August 29-5 days.
Barbourville, August 30-3 days.
Franklin, August 31-3 days.
Somerset, August 30-3 days.
Bardonia, August 30-4 days.
Paris, September 5-5 days.
Monticello, September 5-4 days.
Alexander, September 5-5 days.
Mount Olivet, September 5-4 days.
Hogdenville, September 5-3 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 11-6 days.
Horse Cave, September 20-4 days.
Morgantown, September 21-3 days.
Falmouth, September 27-4 days.
Glasgow, September 27-4 days.
Mayfield, September 27-4 days.
Paducah, October 3-4 days.



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THE END OF TUBERCULOSIS

Value of Education.

By DR. EDWARD L. TRUDEAU.

The first and greatest need in the prevention of tuberculosis is education—education of the people and through them education of the state. It is evident that if every man and woman in the United States were familiar with the main facts relating to the manner in which tuberculosis is communicated and the simple measures necessary for their protection not only might we reasonably expect as direct result of this knowledge a great diminution in the death rate of the disease, but the people would soon demand and easily obtain effective legislation for its prevention and control. When a state has once become well educated and not before will the other requisites necessary to the control of the disease be forthcoming.

Eagle and Snake.

The eagle will dive upon a snake whenever it gets the chance. The eagle usually swoops upon its prey, seizes it by the tail, bears it aloft and lets it fall. It never attacks it when crouched, but first drives it to flight by screams and the beating of its wings. The snake is either killed or stunned by the fall, whereupon the eagle carefully cuts off the head and devours the body, which is usually very fat.

Young Girls

Just entering into womanhood, often suffer much pain and misery during the change of their physical organization. Many women will tell you their female trouble started during that trying period, and has clung to them ever since. Cardui is a friend to young girls, as well as to women of all ages. It has been found to help women during their trying periods by relieving pain and restoring disordered organs to health.

Take CARDUI

Mrs. Mary Hudson, Eastman, Miss., writes: "While staying with me and going to school, my young sister was in terrible misery. I got her to take a few doses of CARDUI and it helped her at once."

"I have taken Cardui myself and believe I would have been under the clay had it not been for that wonderful medicine."

Try Cardui. It will help you. For sale everywhere.

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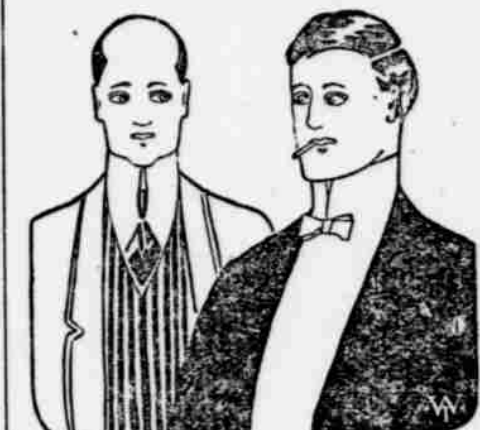
At the Wrong Door.



Wandering Willy—Couldn't you please let me have some cold vittles, ma'am?

Mrs. Hussey—Cold vittles! Do you think that this is a delicatessen store?

Where It Paid.



Nockem—I don't think Gus De Jay knows enough to pick up chips. Lusem—He knew enough to pick up all I put down last night.

Rapped in Slumber.



Wishes a Change.



A bank cashier with many years' experience wishes a change. Has occupied his present position, with one of the strongest and most substantial institutions in the country, for over fifteen years. Address Confidential.

Out of Harmony.



Clara—Why, I thought you knew that De Peyer girl. Maude—I did, but I don't speak to her any more since I saw her eating chocolate ice cream in a pink gown.

An Unkind Cut.



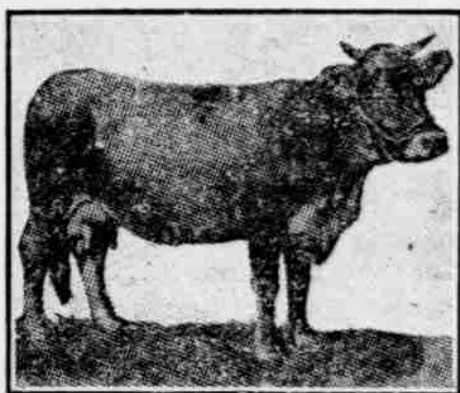
The headsman has an ax, we know; The guillotine an ax and frame; The auto has no ax at all. But, then, it gets there just the same.

Not a Good Clubman.

A very undesirable clubman, if Abraham Hayward is to be trusted, was Bishop Samuel Wilberforce. Hayward once wrote to Edmund Yates about the bishop that "the committee of the Athenaeum was frequently obliged to write to him about his selfish irregularities. He lodged in Pall Mall and lived at the club. After breakfast it was his custom to sit upon two newspapers while reading a third or to retire with a whole bundle." The type still survives in less exalted quarters. —London Chronicle.

COWS ON PASTURE NEED SOME GRAIN.

Does it pay to feed grain to dairy cows when they are turned out to pasture? This is a question that claims the attention of dairymen at this time of year. In most cases there will be an increase in the milk flow from a herd when the cows are fed grain in addition to the pasture, but will the increase in milk flow pay for the amount of grain fed? When the cows are first turned to pasture in the spring



The Brown Swiss cow is becoming more popular in this country. This breed is one of the two popular types raised in Switzerland. They are primarily used for dairy purposes in the old country, but are classed as dual animals in the United States. They give a fair amount of milk, fatten readily when dry, mature early and are popular where both milk and beef are desired. Brown Swiss rival the Holstein cattle in weight.

it is always best to feed them grain for awhile until the grass gets more mature. The grass in the early part of the season contains a high per cent of water, and it is almost impossible for any of the cows in the herd to obtain enough nutriment from this grass at this time.

After the cows have been on grass for a week or ten days it will be necessary to feed only the best cows. As long as the cow is producing not over a pound of butter per day it is possible for the necessary feed to be secured from a good pasture. A cow that will produce one to two pounds of butter per day cannot get the required nutriment from the pasture alone. If the cows freshen in the late winter or early spring, they will be in their full flow of milk at time grass comes on. Their ration will need more consideration than the ration of the cows that calved in the fall. As a general thing the cows that calve in the spring will need some grain while at pasture. In case there is not plenty of pasture for the cows it will pay always to feed something to keep up the milk flow. If the cows are allowed to fall off in milk flow at this time, they will not come back to it at any time later in the season.

It is well to have some green forage crops on hand to supplement the pasture during the hot summer months. Corn is the best crop for this purpose because of its high yield, and it can be grown almost everywhere.

One of the main reasons why many cows are not profitable milk and butter producers is that they are allowed to freshen in the spring and are not fed properly through the summer when the grass dries up and becomes unpalatable. Cows handled in this manner usually dry up before winter sets in or they are giving a very small amount of milk at the time there is the greatest demand for milk and milk products. The length of time they are in milk is thus cut down, and if it were possible to know the total production for the period while in milk they would be found to be very unprofitable.—Professor O. E. Reed, Kansas Agricultural College.

Making Pork Quickly.

Start before the pig is weaned. The sow should be fed with soaked ground oats or slop made of shorts until the pigs are about eight weeks old. By this time they have learned to eat fairly well. It is well to feed the pigs near the mother, but she should not be allowed to eat with them. The pigs should be fed slop and corn, together with some other succulent food; if in summer time, blue grass pasture is good. No more feed should be put into the trough than the pigs will eat. Just enough to keep them growing rapidly is enough.

Feed and water regularly and see that every pig comes to his feed. If any of the little fellows seem to be sick put them out and give a small ration for awhile, and the chances are that they will come out all right without any further treatment.

Value of Silage.

Since the introduction of the silo dairymen has made more rapid progress because the silo makes it possible to carry on dairy work profitably throughout the entire year. No feed has ever been found that can take its place.

Notes of the Hog Lot.

Tamworths are good rustlers, very prolific, and the meat is of the highest quality. Hogs are the cleanest animals on the farm to bed and the easiest if given half a chance.

If the hogs are dying and the cause cannot be found, have an expert hold a postmortem.

The best pigs are found among the best breeds, and it is useless to look for them elsewhere.

Mature hogs that are thin may be made to gain a half pound a day on alfalfa without grain.

CHEERINESS.

Cheerfulness is a thing to be more profoundly grateful for than all that genius ever inspired or talent accomplished. Next best to spontaneous cheerfulness is deliberate, intended and persistent cheerfulness, which we can create, cultivate and so foster and cherish that after a few years the world will never suspect that it was not a hereditary gift.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Self Condemned

By MARGARET C. DEVEAUX

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M. le Judge Currier was dispensing justice on the bench during the French revolution. The justice he was dispensing was between classes, not individuals. The nobles had tyrannized over the common people for centuries. Now the common people were endeavoring to extirpate the nobles from the face of the earth. Judge Currier was sending a batch of them to the guillotine.

"Who is this?" he asked, seeing a girl, a mere child, brought before him.

"Citizeness Elise Bellair," replied the officer of the guard.

"Who ordered her brought here? She is not old enough to—to understand the difference between patriotism and tyranny."

"She was included in a list furnished by M. Marat."

"Indeed," said the judge, frowning. "M. Marat is accustomed to make inquiries if all those on his lists have been—taken care of."

"But this one—did he know that she is a child?"

The officer shook his head. M. Marat's brain was not open to him to look into.

The judge pondered a few moments. There was something wrong in this case. Possibly a list had been made out and presented to some one in authority who had signed the warrants accompanying it while thinking of something else. Nevertheless the judge did not dare disobey the order he had received to sentence every one sent before him.

"Take her away with the others," he said reluctantly.

He was looking down into the child's face pityingly. She saw the expression on the judge's face. Children are quick to recognize their friends, and the marquis, not understanding that the judge had sent her to the guillotine, smiled at him. Then a soldier took her little hand in his and led her away with the others.

The judge asked one standing by something about her and was told that she was the Marquise de Bellair, and since she alone represented the Bellairs and since the revolutionary committee was anxious that no member of the family should be left alive the child had been marked for execution. When the deed had been done it would be put down to an error.

The judge went home that evening, and his own little daughter, about the age of the child he had condemned, sat upon his lap, put her arms about his neck and kissed him.

"How hot your face is, papa!" she said.

He unwound her arms, gently put her away, and called for a glass of wine. He had stood up under the grim duties required of him till the matter of the little marquis had required his attention. He did not eat his dinner and went to bed feverish. The smile he had received from the little marquis had unnerved him. All night he lay in bed, two sights coming up alternately before his mental vision—the one the marquis's smile, the other her little figure lying on the guillotine, the drop of the knife and her little curly head dropping into the basket.

In the morning Judge Currier looked as if he had passed through a fit of sickness. He ate nothing, spoke not a word. When he went out after breakfast his little daughter put up her arms, as was her custom, for her morning hug and kiss. Her father put her away and left her standing with tears in her eyes in the hallway.

The judge turned into a boulevard and after following it for awhile entered a street that led him to the Place de la Revolution, now the Place de la Concorde. It is one of the most spacious plazas in the world, lying as it does between the Champs Elysees and the gardens of the Tuilleries. Carriages drive through it, but few who ride or walk past its fountains and its obelisk think of the work that was going on there more than a hundred years ago.

A crowd was collecting about the guillotine, and a tumbrel was driven up loaded with condemned persons. As it passed the judge he caught sight of a little figure about half the height of the others and saw a little hand waving to him. He walked on and joined the party at the guillotine. At the moment an officer began to call names from a list he had in his hand. "Citizeness Elise Bellair!"

The judge approached, took the child by the hand and said: "I condemned this child by mistake."

He was recognized by the officials and permitted to lead the little marquis away.

She was never seen again in Paris till long after the revolution. She returned a middle aged woman.

When the judge went home that evening he seemed to have the seal of death upon his brow. He took his little daughter in his arms, while tears rolled down his cheeks.

In the middle of the night there was a knock at his door. The judge went downstairs and met an officer, who told him he was under arrest for being in conspiracy with the emigres. The visit was not unexpected, and the prisoner went with the soldiers without a word of protest.

A week later a tumbrel drove up to the guillotine in the Place de la Revolution, and among those who stepped out was Judge Currier. He died on the engine of death from which he had saved the Marquise de Bellair.

Ready For Him.

She made her first cake, and, wishing to "jolly" her, the husband winked at her brother and said:

"Nice cake, dear. Are you sure, though, that you used baking powder in it?"

"No," she said as a little smile flickered around her mouth. "I didn't have baking powder, so I put in a substitute."

"Ah," said the husband brightly, "and what was that?"

"Cement, dear," said the wife sweetly.

CARDS.

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